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**DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT**  
**OF**  
**AMRAVATI DISTRICT**

**1964-65**



**BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS**  
**GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA**  
**BOMBAY**

**NOV 1967**

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DISTRICT AT GLANCE. (Amravati Distt.)

Sr. No. I T E M Unit District Division Maharashtra

1. LOCATION :

1.1 North Latitudes. Degrees 21.46 & 17.5 to 16.4 to 22.1  
 20.82 21.46  
 1.2 East Longitudes. " 76.38 & 75.57 to 72.6 to 80.9  
 70.27 80.9

2. CLIMATE

2.1 Rain fall 1963 Mms. 661.3  
 2.2 Temperature (a) Maximum Centig- 41.6  
 (a) Maximum (absolute) rade.  
 (b) Minimum " " 14.5  
 (c) Average " 30.8

3. AREA & POPULATION

(according to 1961 Census)

3.1 Area Sq.Kms. 12149.7 97,762 306345  
 3.2 No. of Towns Numbers. 13 67 266  
 3.3 No. of Villages " 1968- 15,262 38,867  
 3.4 i) Inhabited " 1609 12,837 35,851  
 ii) Uninhabited " 359 2,425 3,066  
 3.4 Rural population " 910586 77,65086 28311157  
 3.5 Urban population " 322194 20,68656 11162561  
 3.6 Rural population " 1232780 92,33742 39553718  
 3.7 Population of Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribes. 103583 74,0474 4624073  
 3.8 Total workers " 578073 47,77,845 1,89,48,481  
 i) As Cultivators & Agricultural Labourers. 458068 36,43,919 1,32,47,077  
 ii) Others. " 120005 11,33,926 57,01,404  
 3.9 Non workers " 654707 44,55,897 1,06,05,237  
 3.10 Literacy Percentage  
 i) Male Percentage 45.91 41.06 42.04  
 ii) Female " 20.57 14.12 16.76  
 iii) Persons " 33.68 27.88 29.82

4. AGRICULTURE : (1963-64)

4.1 Cultivable Area '00' Hectare 76,09 54,960 212660  
 4.2 Area not available for Cultivation. " 4,46 5,502 25070  
 4.3 Area Sown  
 i) Net '00' " 6,966 49,228 181420  
 ii) Gross '00' " 7,011 50,588 191240  
 4.4 Area Irrigated  
 i) Net '00' " 89 2800 11540  
 ii) Gross '00' " 89 2820 13080  
 4.5 Area under Forests '00' " 3442 28079 54190  
 4.6 Cropped Area under food-Grains. '00' " 2976 31034 123090  
 4.7 Land Revenue Collection Rs. '00' 35014 171624 750320  
 1963-64.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
<b>5. ANIMAL HUSBANDARY (1961)</b>					
5.1 Live Stock	Number	7,84,298	6943678	26048004	
5.2 Cattle	"	5,33,051	4794399	15327575	
5.3 Buffaloes	"	69,960	648467	3087014	
5.4 Sheeps	"	52,687	214344	2092678	
5.5 Goats	"	1,35,670	1205119	5180813	
5.6 Horses and Ponies	"	4,563	19599	104501	
5.7 Other Live Stock	"	8,367	61750	255423	
5.8 Poultry	"	2,00,671	2514172	10577855	
5.9 Number of Veterinary Hospitals & Dispansaries	"	14	96	349	
<b>6. INDUSTRIES.</b>					
6.1 Working Factories in 1963.	"	82	913	9090	
6.2 Average Daily Employment in 1963.	"	7,325	72,706	858,780	
<b>7. ELECTRICITY?</b>					
7.1 Electricity Generated '000' in 1963-64 in Million Kwts.		02	542	4,646	
7.2 Electricity Consumed '000' in 1963-64		3,55,74	329716	3826000	
7.3 Number of Villages/Towns Electrified at the end of March, 1964.	Number	268	1274	2492	
<b>8. CO-OPERATION :</b>					
8.1 Co-Operative Societies (all Types) 1963-64	Number	1106	9297	35,563	
8.2 Membership in (000)	"	118	996	5,625	
8.3 Working Capital (Rs. in 000)	"	77737	560043	4880200	
8.4 Loan advanced	"	70785	382452	8316000	
8.5 Loan advanced by Agr. Credit Societies.	"	29645	155422	639500	
<b>9. MEDICAL &amp; PUBLIC HEALTH 1963-64</b>					
9.1 Hospitals	Numbers	13	82	284	
9.2 Dispansaries	"		371	669	
i) Aleopathic	"	23			
ii) Ayurvedic	"	69			
iii) Unani	"	Nil.			
9.3 No. of Beds in Hospitals & Dispansaries	"	707	5168	27284	
9.4 Birth Rate	Per Thousand	38	N.A.	N.A.	
9.5 Death Rate	"	16	N.A.	N.A.	

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
<b>10. EDUCATION 1963-64</b>					
10.1	Primary Education				
i)	Institutions.	Numbers.	1203	9745	38,930
ii)	Students	"	144960	97,8973	49,56000
iii)	Teachers	"	4877	31,941	1,34877
10.2	Secondary Education				
i)	Institutions	"	147	859	3395
ii)	Students	"	47776	3,09,930	12,18,000
iii)	Teachers	"	2025	12,514	48,060
10.3	Higher Education.				
i)	Institutions	"	14	120	431
ii)	Students	"	7065	41,969	1,59,000
iii)	Teachers	"	377	N.A.	..
10.4	Special Education				
i)	Institutions	"	21	167	672
ii)	Students	"	2061	12,189	57,111
iii)	Teachers	"	179	1,100	N.A.
10.5	No. of Villages without primary Educational Facilities.	"	111	2,024	3,888
<b>11. TRANSPORT &amp; COMMUNICATION.</b>					
11.1	Total Railway Length as Kms. on 31-3-64.		195	1,773	5,265
11.2	Total Extra Municipal Road Length	"	1432	5,301	42,087
11.3	No. of Post Offices	Numbers	295	2021	N.A.
	Telegraph Offices.		23	141	
<b>12. LOCAL SELF GOVT. 1963-64</b>					
12.1	Village Panchayats	"	725	6557	19,733
12.2	Municipalities	"	13	65	219
<b>13. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT :</b>					
13.1	C.P.A. Western Blocks	"	14.56	108	434.50
13.2	Villages included in	"	1968	13,980	38,656
13.3	Population covered (in '000)		911	7250	26,229
<b>14. P L . N</b>					
14.1	Total Expdt. at the end of second Five Year Plan. Rs.-				
14.2	Total Expdt. during Third T.F.Y. Plan as on 31-3-65 (lakh in Rs.).		303	6361	29,353
<b>15. MISCELLANEOUS :</b>					
15.1	Joint Stock Companies as on 31-3-64.	Numbers.	40	254	5589
15.2	Banking Offices as on 31st March	"	33	236	1494
15.3	Employment Exchange 63-64				
i)	Registration.	Numbers	9004	79,845	3,87,204
ii)	Placement	"	496	7,416	43,494
iii)	Live Register at the end of the Year.	"	4894	45,792	2,40,798

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW

### AMRAVATI DISTRICT

1964-65

#### INTRODUCTION

According to one belief, Amravati District has derived its name from the Temple of Amba Devi which is situated in the town of Amravati. According to another, the name 'Amravati' has its origin in Sanskrit which means the Abode of Immortality or the Eternal City. Amravati is considered to be one of the Ancient Towns in Maharashtra.

The District of Amravati lies between  $21^{\circ} 46'$  and  $20^{\circ} 32'$  N. &  $76^{\circ} 38'$  and  $78^{\circ} 27'$  E. It is surrounded on the north by the Districts of Nimar, Betul and Chindwara in Madhya Pradesh, on the East by the Districts of Nagpur & Wardha and on the South by Yeotmal District, whereas, Akola and Buldana Districts touch its boundary on the West.

The major part of the district is plain region with the exception of Melghat Taluka in which are extended some hills of the Satpura Range known as Melghat. The elevation of this range at Bairat Plateau is 3866 ft. The altitude of Chikhalda and Gawilgarh is slightly lower.

The largest river which flows through the district is the Purna. It rises in the Southern slopes of Gawilgarh hills and flows through the districts of Akola, Buldana and then Jalgaon where it joins the River Tapi.

The river Chandrabhaga is the next in importance in Amravati District. It flows through Achalpur & Daryapur talukas and finally joins the River Purna at Dhamni Khurd in Daryapur taluka. The rivers Tapi & Wardha form the north-western and Eastern boundaries of the district respectively.

AMRAVATI DISTRICT

Amravati District possesses rich and fertile black cotton and alluvial soil. The richest tracts are found in the neighbourhood of the Rivers Purna & Wardha. Due to the presence of the fertile black cotton soil, Amravati District has become one of the important cotton-growing regions in Maharashtra State.

As Amravati District is in the interior, far away from both the eastern as well as the western Coast, its climate is dry and extreme. The winters are pretty cold and the summers are extremely hot. The highest temperature recorded in May, 1964 at Amravati Station was 43.1 degrees centigrade, whereas the lowest temperature was 14.9 degrees centigrade recorded in December, 1964. The district receives a moderate amount of rainfall. The rainfall recorded at Amravati Station during the calendar year 1964 was 888.6 Millimetres.

According to 1961 Census, there are 1968 Villages out of which 1609 villages are inhabited and 359 villages are un-inhabited. There are 13 towns in Amravati District. The district covers an area of 4691 Sq.miles or 12,150 Sq.Kilometres. The number of villages and towns and area in Sq.Kilometres according to each taluka is given below:-

Taluka	No. of Villages Inhabited.	No. of villages un-inhabited.	Total Villages.	Towns	Area in Sq. Kilometres.		
					Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Melghat	286	37	323	1	3988.1	16.0	4004.1
2. Achalpur	237	75	312	3	1499.9	78.2	1269.1
3. Morshi	241	90	331	3	1571.5	42.1	1613.6
4. Daryapur	245	24	269	2	1302.0	5.9	1307.9
5. Amravati	356	78	434	2	2104.2	53.3	2157.5
6. Chandur	244	55	299	2	1765.8	31.7	1797.5
<b>District Total.</b>	<b>1609</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>1968</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11922.5</b>	<b>227.2</b>	<b>12149.7</b>

Source: Census of India 1961, Vol. X, Part II-A

The total number of forest villages in Maharashtra is 597. Out of 1968 villages (including un-inhabited or deserted villages) in Amravati district, 166 villages are forest villages. This means that about 28% of the total forest villages in Maharashtra are situated in Amravati District.

In respect of area, the district ranks twelfth in the State and third in Nagpur Division, next only to Chanda and Yeotmal Districts. According to 1961 Census, the population of Amravati District is 12,32,780 out of which the rural population is 9,10,586 and the urban population 3,22,194.



## DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

Amravati town is the district headquarters. It is also the divisional headquarters of some departments of the State Government. The Collector is the head of the district administration. He also acts as the District Magistrate. There are twelve Deputy Collectors working in the district. The senior one among them is posted at the district headquarters as Resident Deputy Collector who also has got the magisterial powers. Amravati district has been

divided into five sub-divisions - each taluka forming one sub-division with the exception of Achalpur and Melghat taluka which together form one sub-division. Each sub-division has a Deputy Collector, as its administrative head, who is designated as the Sub-Divisional Officer. The remaining six Deputy Collectors work at the district headquarters. Each sub-division is further divided into Revenue Circles. There are 26 Revenue Circles in the district, each one under the control of a separate Revenue Inspector. Below the Revenue Inspector are Talathis or Patwaris in charge of villages or groups of villages.

## POLICE

.201, 22, 2

The functions of the Police Department are prevention, detection and investigation of crimes and preservation of law and order. In Amravati district, there is a Superintendent of Police in charge of police functions. He is assisted by Deputy Superintendents of Police who have territorial jurisdiction. He has the assistance of the Home Inspector and a small ministerial establishment.

Legal practitioners are employed as Police Prosecutors or Special Police Prosecutors to conduct court proceedings and to give legal advice in the investigation of crimes.

#### JUDICIARY

Every district is constituted as a judicial district for the purpose of administration of civil and criminal laws. There is a District Court for each district which is presided over by the District Judge.

For each district, there is also a Sessions Judge who tries criminal cases which are committed to him by Judicial Magistrates. Under the District Judge are Assistant Judges who are also additional Sessions Judges. As Additional Sessions Judges they try criminal cases which are entrusted to them by the Sessions Judge. Below the courts of the District Judges and Assistant Judges, are the Courts of Civil Judges (Senior Divisions) and Civil Judges (Junior Divisions).

For every district, the Collector is also appointed as District Magistrate for performing the duties under the Criminal Procedure Code. He performs no judicial functions. Only a few quasi-judicial functions mainly concerned with prevention of disturbances of peace continue with him. The Resident Deputy Collector is usually empowered as Additional District Magistrate. The Sub-Divisional Officers function as Sub-Divisional Magistrates for their respective Revenue Sub-Divisions. Tahsildars are empowered to act as Taluka Magistrates for their respective charges.

## ZILLA PARISHAD AND PANCHAYAT SAMITIS.

Amravati Zilla Parishad came into existence on 1/5/1962. There are 47 members elected to the Parishad from 47 electoral divisions in addition to which, there are 13 -Ex-Officio and 5 Associate Members. The Chief Executive Officer and the Deputy Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad are appointed by the State Government. The Zilla Parishad is responsible for the development activities in the district.

Below the Zilla Parishad are the Panchayat Samitis. There are thirteen panchayat samitis in Amravati District each covering a Community Development Block except Daryapur and Amravati Panchayat Samitis which cover two blocks each. The executive responsibility rests with the Block Development Officer. All elected Zilla Parishad Members from a particular Community Development Block area automatically become members of the Panchayat Samiti of that block. In addition to this, two members are elected from each electoral division within the block from among the Sarpanchas of the village panchayats. The Chairman of the Panchayat Samiti is known as Sabhapati. The Block Development Officer is assisted by several Extension Officers in carrying out different development activities.

The village panchayat is the lowest administrative unit in the three-tier system of the Panchayat Raj. The members of a village panchayat are directly elected, who, in turn, elect the Sarpanch of the Panchayat. Generally, there is one Panchayat for one village. However, there are some group gram Panchayats each covering a group of villages. There are 725 village & group Village Panchayats in Amravati District.